Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. | Freedom of Thought and Opinion. | WHOLE NUMBER, 2965.

NEW SERIES. | BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1861. | VOL. 5. NO. 1.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if notpaid within the year.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

RATES OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square of ten lines for three insertions or less, but for every subsequent insertion, 25 cents per square will be charged in addition.—Table and figure work double price. Auditor's notices ten lines and under, $1.00; upwards of ten lines and under fifteen $1.50. Liberal reductions made to persons advertising by the year.

THE ASSAILANTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Certain pretended organs of the Republican party in this State, says the Harrisburg *Union*, whose proprietors are filling their pockets from the Federal coffers, and who therefore care not how long the present troubles last, see nothing in the majestic rising of the people in defence of the Government but a splendid opportunity of making money for themselves and political capital against the Democratic party.

These same men, who employ all the time not devoted to robbing the Treasury to charging the Democratic party with treason and stirring up the extinct embers of old controversies, were not always so much in love with the Union and the Government. They used to speak lightly of the Union, and talk about letting it slide in certain contingencies. They incessantly ridiculed Democrats for expressing anxiety for the preservation of the Union. They laughed at the idea of danger. They denominated all men who were solicitous for the future of the country as "Union savers"—a phrase to which they attached a peculiar degree of odium. They not only stubbornly refused to assent to a peaceful settlement of our national troubles when that was possible, but showed their distrust of the people by denying them the privilege of voting on the question. The Chicago platform was their "higher law," placed far above the Constitution. Perish a hundred Unions, they exclaimed, rather than give *an inch* of this party platform. They chronicled and applauded every infraction of the fugitive slave law. After the cotton States seceded from the Union, they were in favor of letting them drift; and they published articles to show that war would not restore the Union.

Such was the spirit and temper of the class of newspapers previous to the great events that aroused the nation to the necessity of war for its own protection and preservation. The assaults upon our flag, the reduction of Fort Sumter, the immediate danger of the Capital, at once excited and united the people. Past political distinctions were forgotten in the presence of perils that threatened to plunge us into anarchy, and to destroy the glorious fabric of government reared and strengthened by successive generations of statesmen and patriots. The watchword flew with more than electric speed from State to State, for it was the common impulse of patriotism that the Union must be preserved and the Government sustained. All classes and conditions of men, without respect to their political opinions or prejudices, without pausing to discuss the origin of our national troubles, without stopping to determine where the greatest weight of responsibility should rest, obeyed the summons of the nation to arms.—Democrats did not hesitate or hold back. We say it in no boastful spirit, but as an undeniable truth, that no political party in the country, and even the party that triumphed at the last election, furnished as many men for this war as the Democratic party. The same fervent love for the Union which impelled that party to labor and plead for the preservation of the Union by peaceful means, constrained its members to enter the ranks of the army after all hopes of saving the Union by compromise had vanished, and the Government was assailed by armed foes. They did not waste time in discussion and denunciation, or wait to conquer their prejudices against the party in power; nor did they pause to deliberate as to the propriety of assisting an Administration in whose elevation they had no hand, and from whose domination they apprehended fearful consequences. But they recognized their obligations to the Government without regard to those administering it, and their obedience was willing and spontaneous.

Surely, if ever there was a time when the voice of faction should be hushed, and when the partizans of the Administration ought to cease their warfare upon the Democratic party, whose members compose a large proportion of the army, this is the time. And we are glad to say that these malignant assaults do not come from men actually engaged in fighting the battles of the country. They invariably come from the class of patriots who stay at home to rob the treasury—from contract-jobbers; furnishers of rotten clothing and worthless shoes; pensioners of the government; men who hold sinecures at Washington and are let loose to vilify better citizens than themselves; public thieves who have in turn belonged to every political party, and are ready at any time to sell out to the highest bidder; wretched political prostitutes, despised by those whose wages they recieve. This is the despicable class of adventurers who endeavor to convict every Democrat of sympathy with secession and treason who will not deny his political faith, by subscribing to the most ultra dogmas of the fanatical wing of the Republican party.

THE DEMOCRACY OF LUZERNE AND WYOMING, PA.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Luzerne and Wyoming counties was held at the village of Orange, Franklin township, Luzerne county, on Thursday, the 20th ult., at 11 o'clock A. M. After raising a most splendid hickory pole about 80 feet high, and running up to its head a very beautiful national flag, and three cheers each for the Stars and Stripes, the ladies participating and present, the Democracy and the Union, the meeting was organized by the selection of Ira Halleck, Esq., President, and a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the flag of our country—the Stars and Stripes, under which our fathers marched to victory on the battle fields of the revolution, and which floated victoriously over them in the second war for independence in 1812, and which has ever been the boasted ensign of the brave and the free—has ever been the banner of the Democracy, and they have ever opposed and execrated blue lights, black cockades, black Abolition flags or any others by whomsoever devised or used as symbols of opposition to our once united and happy but now distracted and unhappy country.

Resolved, That with Democrats, attachment to the Federal Union, and a strict obedience to the Constitution and laws, and liberty, equality, and fraternity undr them, have ever been fundamental doctrines and continual sources of action, not spasmodic and ephemeral, but continuous and eternal, and we do hereby declare our unaltered and unalterable attachment to the same.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in any man, or set of men, who will in times like these, when everything is at stake, desert true principles and a correct faith, under any pretence or for any personal sinister purpose, for we are satisfied that those who will betray principles, or even parties for personal considerations would for the same reason, if they were sure of their reward, betray their country.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the pretended patriotism or Union sentiments of men who have spent long, long years in fighting for their country, opposing her in her struggles against foreign powers, and defaming her at home and abroad, and who now exult and rejoice over the present civil war in our country, the devastation and ruin that follow in its path, and the destruction that is impending over us.

Resolved, That the corruption exhibited in our State and National Administrations, in the expenditures of the monies raised to clothe and feed our gallant and patriotic soldiers and supply them with other necessaries, deserves the condemnation of every honest man and true patriot, and displays mournful evidence of the degeneracy of the men and the times.

Resolved, That we will support no man in future for any office who does not come up to the full Democrat Standard of qualification. He must not only be a true and tried patriot, ever on the side of his country and the whole country, but he must also be CAPABLE and HONEST. PATRIOTISM, CAPACITY, and HONESTY, have ever been the true qualifications for Democratic candidates; and whether we succeed in our endeavors or suffer defeat, we are resolved to adhere to the Democratic standard and apply its test to all candidates offered to or claiming our suffrage.

Resolved, That while an adherence to the Democratic Standard of qualification has given to the country and to the world such men as Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and a host of other great and glorious names, a departure therefrom has given us the poor, miserable, and corrupt imbeciles now at the head of affairs, or seeking to be placed there—a set of soldier-robbers, State-plunderers, canal-thieves, and political mountebanks, a disgrace to their country, and an offence before high Heaven.

After the adoption of the resolutions the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed in turn by Stephen Jenkins, A. R. Brundage, and E. B. Chase, Esqrs., amidst cheers and frequent demonstrations of applause, after which the meeting adjourned with nine rousing cheers.

TAXING THE NECESSARIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his late report to Congress, says that it will take $318,519,581 87 the present year to carry on the Governmeat and prosecute the present unfortunate civil war, in which our country is engaged. To raise this amount of money and provide means to pay the interest on it seems to perplex him. He proposes that a portion of it be raised by *direct* taxation, by levying a tax on real and personal estate, as heavy as the people will stand. This being inadequate, Mr. Chase casts about for other means, and seems to come to the conclusion that the poorer classes had better be taxed excessively to pay the leaches who are making fortunes out of the War Department, and therefore proposes to increase the duties on the *necessaries of life*, by raising the tariff on sugar, coffee, tea and molasses. So, if Congress consents, the poor man is not only to fight the battles of his country, but to bear the brunt of the war debt oy having to pay the increased tax on the necessaries of life, while his rich neighbor is to have his *luxuries* at present. This is Republican equality.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

☞WHENEVER and wherever you see a man clamorously denouncing every effort to settle our National difficulties, without incurring the loss of life and treasure that must eventually ensue, if the struggle goes on, and demanding, with all the fury of his natura, that nothing less than a complete annihilation of the entire South will do it may be set down as a fixed fact that that individual is not going to peril his life for the success of his doctrines. It is an undeniable truth, that boisterous language and a cowardly heart always go together.

THE NORTHERN TRAITORS.

We suppose that when an incendiary has fired the dwelling he has long been threatening, that even he, base as he has been, looks at the flames with some compunctious visitings. This seems to be the case with those traitors, great and small, learned and unlearned, who have been accustomed every 4th of July to hold a traitorous saturnalia of abolitionism and disunion in a grove at Farmington, Mass. They should have been indicted as disturbers of the public peace and safety years ago. But on the last 4th these worthies, seeing some tangible to give them hope of the accomplishment of their objects are more mild. However some morsels of the meat on which they fed may be presented. The President of this meeting said:

"The people have already driven the government far beyond its first intentions. The anti-slavery men have done all this, and their office agent, willing or unwilling, is Abraham Lincoln, and their agent in the field is Winfield Scott.

Wendell Phillips said:

"Cadwalader and Patterson are following in the first footsteps of Butler, and promise to put down servile insurrections. By the constitution they have no right to offer to do so. It is alide unconstitutional and uncalled for. *What I ask of Lincoln and Scott is to rebuke those Generals.* At least to hold the scales even, for it has dicked the beam for slavery for sixty years." * *

"*Seward is all for the Union. He is a traitor.* Honest elements in the Cabinet suffer themselves to be compromised and balanced by one who is powerful but known to be treacherous. With such a man at the head of the State, I believe we own the absence of compromise to Charles Sumner in the Senate, and the New York *Tribune* in the country. We have an honest President, but, distrusting the strength of the popular feeling behind him, he listens overmuch to Seward."

Here is a pretty proposition for a man who invokes God and pretends to love his country.

PHILLIPS said:

"A defeat that would madden the North, or a victory that would drive the South to unusual desperation and to reprisals, would force the administration into an emancipation policy. *Let us pray that Jefferson Davis may have life and courage and strong battalions spared him to bring this question to a head.* We speak as abolitionists, not as citizens only."

A truly devilish proposition,—that the traitors may be so strong as to win a great battle, so that the North may be maddened to deperation. Our more charitable wish is that Phillips and Davis might ornament the same gallows.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

CONFISCATION OF SLAVES.

The Senate last Tuesday on motion of Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., adopted an amendment to the bill for the confiscation of the property of rebels found in arms against the Government.—The amendment provides "that any person helg to service or labor, employed or in any way aiding the rebellion against the Government, shall be forfeited to his master."

This is carrying out negro emancipation about as far as the most ultra Abolitionist can desire. Construed liberally, as is the custom of the present Administration in dealing with constitutional or legal provisions, we do not see why it would not set at liberty every slave in the Territory which may be occupied by our armies. Those who are "employed, or in any way aiding the rebellion," are indicated as subjects for forfeit, and os almost every slave on the Southern plantations, is *employed* in raising cotton which the masters are giving or subscribing to the rebellion fund, or else in the cultivation of breadstuffs for the supply of the Southern army, it will be an easy matter, if the amendment of Senator Trumbull shall become a law, to discharge, under its provisions, every slave upon whom the agents, civil or military, of the Government shall be able to lay their hands.

Objections to Senator Trumbull's plan may be raised on account of its conflicting with the provisions of the Constitution; but this would scarcely be deemed valid among those who have already approved of the most palpable violations of the Constitution. Such objections in these days, are mere cob-webs, to be swept away as frail and unsubstantial obstacles to the onward march of Anti-Slavery sentiment.

The plan of Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, is more direct, and for that reason more honest than that of Mr. Trumbull; but a careful attention to the declarations, private and official, of the leaders of the Anti-Slavery party, will disclose a purpose to make this war what the bulk of the Anti-Slavery men desire it to be, a war against slavery. There may be different modes of appraaching the end, but all the movements point to one and the same result,—a result which is sure to be reached, if the advanced Republicanism now in the ascendant, retains its power. Whether it shall be by Executive proclamation, as Senator Pomeroy proposes, or in the more subtle method of forfeiting such as help to till the Southern plantations while their masters go to the war, according to the plan of Senator Trumbull, the end is the same.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Democrats of Monroe county have nominated a straight out Democratic ticket.—*Republican paper.*

☞And why should they not? The Democratic party is now, and it is only by carrying out its principles that the people of the North and South can ever live togeather in harmony. The Democrats have joined hands with their opponents to enable the Government to put down rebellion and enforce the laws, but by no means have they agreed to take back seats upon the rickety Chicago platform. If there is any backing down to be done, it should be by the Republicans. Let the Democratic party maintain its organization everywhere: the cause of the Union will be promoted thereby.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

THE WAR FEVER IN BALDINSVILLE.

BY ARTEMUS WARD.

As soon as I'd recooperated my physikill system, I went over into the village. The peasantry was glad to see me. The school master sed it was cheerin to see that gigantic intelleck among 'em onct more. That's what he called me. I like the schoal master, and allers send him tobacker when I'm off on a travelin campane. Besides, he is a very sensible man.—Such men must be encouraged.

They don't git news very fast at Baldvinsville, as nothin but a plank roads runs in there twice a week, and that's very much out of repair So my nabers wasn't much posted up in regard to the wars. 'Squire Baxter sed he'd voted the Dimocratic ticket for goin on forty years, and the war was a dam black republican lie. Joe Stackpole who kills hogs for the 'Squire, and has got a powerful muscle into his arms, sed he'd bet $5 he could lick the Crisis in a fair stand-up fight, if he wouldn't draw a knife on him.—So it went—sum was for war, and sum was for peace. The school master, however, sed the Slave Oligarky must cower at the feet of the North ere a year had flowed by, or pass over his dead corpse. "Esto perpetua!" he added, 'and sine qua non also!" sed I, sternly, wishing to make a impression onto the villagers. "Requiescat in pace?" sed the school master. "Too troo, too troo," I answered, "it's a scanderlus fact!"

The newspapers got along at last, chock full of war, and the patriotic fever fairly bust out in Baldinsville. 'Squire Baxter sed he didn't believe in Coercion, not one of 'em, and could prove by a file of *Eagles of Liberty* in his garrit, that it was a Whig lie, got up to raise the price of whisky and destroy our other liberties. But the old 'Squire got putty riley when he heard how the rebels were cuttin up, and he sed he reckoned he should skour up his old muskit and do a little square fitin for the Old Flag, which had allers bin on the ticket he'd voted, and he was too old to Bolt now. The 'Squire is all right at heart, but it takes longer for him to fill his venerable Biler with steam than it used to when he was young and frisky. As I previously informed you, I am Captain of the Baldinsville Company. I riz gradooally but majestically from drummers' Secretary to my present position. But I found the ranks wasn't full by no means, and commenced to recroot.—Havin notist a gineral desire on the part of young men who are into the Crisis to wear epaylits, I detarmined to have my company composed excloosively of offissers, everybody to rank as Brigadier-Ginral. The following was among the varis questions which I put to recroots:

Do you know a masked battery from a hunk of gingerbread?

Do you know a eppylit from a piece of chalk?

If I trust you with a real gun, how many men of your own company do you speck you can manage to kill durin the war?

Hav you ever heard of Ginral Price, of Missouri, and can you avoid simler accidents in case of battle?

Hav you ever had the measels, and if so how many?

How air you now?

Show me your tongue, &c., &c. Sum of the questions was sarcusstical.

The company filled up rapid, and last Sunday we went to the meetin house in full uniform. I had a seris time gittin into my military harness, as it was bilt for me many years ago; but I finally got inside of it, tho' it fitted me putty clost. However, onct into it, I lookt fine—in fact, aw inspirin. "Do you know me, Mrs, Ward?" sed I, walkin into the kitchin.

"Know you, you old fool? Of course I do."

I saw at onct that she did.

I started for the meetin house, and I'm fraid I tried to walk too strate, for I cum very near fallin over backwards; and in attemptin to recover myself, my sword got mixed up with my legs, and I fell in among a choice collection of young ladies, who was standin near the church door a-seein the sojer boys come up. My cockt hat fell off, and sumhow my coat-tales got twisted round my neck. The young ladies put their hankerchers to their mouths and remarked. "Te he," while my ancient female single friend, Sary Peasley, bust out into a loud laff. She exercised her mouth so violently that her new false teeth fell out onto the ground.

"Miss Peasley," sed I gittin up and dustin myself, "you must be more careful with them sore teeth of your'n or you'll hav to gum it again!"

Methinks I had ner.

I'd bin to work hard all the week, and I felt rather snoozy. I'm 'fraid I did git half asleep for on hearin the minister ask, "Why was man made to mourn?" I sed, "I giv it up," havin a vague idee that it was a conundrum.—It was a onfortinit remark, for the whole meetin house lookt at me with mingled surprise and indignation. I was about risin to a pint of order, when it suddenly occurd to me whare I was, and I kept my seat, blushin like the red, red rose—so to speak.

The next mornin I rose with the lark. (N, B.—I don't sleep with the lark, tho'. A goak.)

My little dawter was execootin ballids accompanyn herself with the hand orgin, and she wisht me to linger and hear her sing: "Hark I hear a angel singin, a angel now is onto the wing."

"Let him fly, my child!" said I, a-bucklin on my armer, "I must forth to my Biz."

We air progressin pretty well with our drill. As all air commandin offissers, there ain't no jelusy; and as we air all exceedin smart, it ain't worth while to try to outstrip each other. The idee of a company composed excloosively of Commanders-in-Chiefs orriggernated, I spose I skurcely need say, in these Brane. Considered as a idee, I flatter myself it is putty hefty.

We've got all the tacticks at our tong's ends, but what we particly excel in is restin muskits. We can rest muskits with anyoody. Our corpse will do its duty. We go to the aid of Columby—we fight for the stars!

We'll be chopt into sassige meat before we'll exhibit our coat tales to the foe.

We'll fight till ther's nothing left of us but our little toes, and even they shall defiantly wiggle!

"Ever of the,"

A. WARD.

LIFE IN JAVA.

HOTEL ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD.

A correspondent who went out in the United States steamer Niagara, in company with the Japanese Embasay, writes as follows of hotel life in Batavia, Island of Java:

Now, about Batavia and the hotel at which I am stopping. How many in N. York believe that, on the opposite side of the globe, ten thousand miles nearer the sun, hotels to compare with the Oriental magnificence of New York hotels can be found? But such is the fact.

Everything we see here is so entirely different from what I have seen, or ever imagined before, it is hard to tell where, or how to begin. In all the imaginary wilds of speculative fancy I had never dreamed of any thing to come up to, or compare with Batavia. The place that approaches nearest to it in the East Indies, or, in fact, in any part of the world, is Calcutta, and that by many is not considered equal to Batavia.

The hotel at which I am stopping is the Hotel des Indes, situated in the new, or upper town, some half dozen miles from the water.—This is a fair specimen of five or six others, within half a mile of each other. My hotel and grounds cover ten acres. The whole ground, like the rest of the city, is one immense forest of trees and canals. The trees remind one very much of the elms of New Haven.

Houses are placed two or three hundred feet back from the street. In front, the area is filled with trees, literally alive with birds, and every variety of plants and flowers. Every house has a stoop or piazza in front, on which, mornings and evenings, sit beautifully dressed ladies and children. The houses are white as the driven snow. In front are bird cages, elegant lamps, beautiful pictures and steel engravings, handsome marble top tables, rocking chairs, lounges, &c. These articles are mostly of French manufacture, of the nicest description.

One can ride here for miles on roads as smooth as a floor, and see nothing different from what I have described. At night the city is in one blaze of light from lamps, no gas being allowed. The streets swarm, with Malays, Japanese, and Chinamen but no negroes. They are very civil and attentive as waiters, and generally honest. Rooms are left open, and articles of all kinds left exposed, without being stolen. There are no beggars to be met with in the streets.

The hotel at which I am stopping—the main building two stories high, with an immense piazza in front, is connected on each side by buildings like railroad depots, three or four hundfeet long. Each suite of rooms contains room enough to make two, three, and even a half dozen ordinary rooms, such as we get at hotels in the United States. In front and back are bath-houses, fountains, flower gardens, and out houses, for cooking and for servants, marble floors, tiled roofs, ceilings from 20 to 25 feet high, no carpets, and but few curtains.

Meals are served up in about the same style as at the first class hotels in New York. The habits of living are quite different. At daylight coffee and tea are taken to your room; at eight, same, with light refreshments; twelve, breakfast; and at seven dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready, day or night, same as baths. No extra charge; take them or not, as you please. No business is done in the street in the middle of the day, on account of the heat. Nights and mornings are cool and delightful.—Birds are singing all night.

A BEDFELLOW.

I wandered about the town the rest of the day, watching the lazy negroes, and did not return to my house till after dark. I struck a match, and set fire to a torch to go to bed by, and, casting my eyes about to see it any thing had been disturbed, noticed something glittering and shining under my *akoko* or low bamboo bedstead. I did not pay much attention to the object, which did not seem important by the dim light of the torch, till just as I approached the bed to arrange it, I saw that the glitter was produced by the shining scales of an enormous serpent, which lay quietly coiled up there within two feet of me. My first motion was to retreat behind the door; then I bethought me to kill it. But, unfortunately, my two guns were set against the wall behind the bed, and the snake was between me and them. As I stood watching, and thinking what to do, keeping the doorway fairly in the rear for a speedy retreat, I noticed that my visitor did not move, and finally I mustered up courage to creep along the floor to the bedside, and quickly grasped one gun. Happily, it was loaded very heavily with large shot. I placed the muzzle fairly against one of the coils of the serpent and fired, and then ran out. At the report there was an instant rush of negroes from all sides, eager to know what was the matter. They thought some one had shot a man, and then run into my house for concealment. Of course they all rushed in after, helter-skelter, and as quickly rushed out again, on finding a great snake writhing about the floor. Then I went in cautiously to reconnoitre; happily, my torch had kept alight, and I saw the snake upon the floor. My shot had been so closely fired that it cut the body fairly in two, and both ends were now loping about the floor. I gave the head some blows with a heavy stick, and thus killed the animal; and then, to my surprise, it disgorged a duck, which it had probably swallowed that afternoon, and then sought shelter in my hut to digest it quietly. This pretty sleeping companion measured eighteen feet in length. I must confess that I dreamed more than once of serpents that night, for they are my horror.—*Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa. By Paul B. du Chaillu.*

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

SCHOOL ETHICS FOR PARENT AND CHILD.

No. 7.

In the preceding articles of the series we merely took into consideration the duties of parents. In the following, the ethical relation of the pupil to the school, shall be considered and discussed. Should the teachers of the county give them a perusal, and be in any wise benefitted by such perusal, we shall be amply rewarded for the time and labor it has cost us to prepare them.

The duties of the pupil may be considered as being six-fold, the *first* of which are their

DUTIES TO THE COMMUNITY.

Under this head may be embraced both those they owe to school officers, and those they owe to others. These duties are important. *Pupils should be deferential.* The social powers of man's nature are at all times to be cultivated. Habits of politeness should be cultivated at a very early age; for, habits formed in childhood cling to us in after life. Polite boys and girls generally become polite and sensible *men* and *women*. *Deference* is required from them not only from any personal benefit they may derive, but because they must feel themselves, children as they are, unequal to those whom time taught many a valuable lesson before they arrived at the age of maturity. Nothing appears more appropriate, than when children are always polite to those who may happen to be their superiors, either in age or knowledge. Many of the impolite acts committed by men and women under the false titles of ladies and gentlemen, are but the result of long continued habits acquired during schooldays. Age and superiority always require respect from all, and particularly from the young. Man is always gratified when he can look back over his youth through the dim vista of years, and find that his pilgrimage has not been performed in vain, that like the ancient philosopher, through he may have lost a day, he has not lost a life-time. The teacher may do much, indeed, in aiding his pupils in acquiring correct habits. It should be one of his most earnest endeavors to inculcate habits of respect and deference in his pupils. In so doing he is helping to instil the most noble principles. He is giving his aid in the civilization and enlightenment of mankind.

KAPPA.

NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

A great deal is said in the present day in regard to Normal instruction. The question arises, "Is Normal instruction of any practical advantage?" The present age is one that is peculiarly utilitarian; and particularly is this true with Americans.

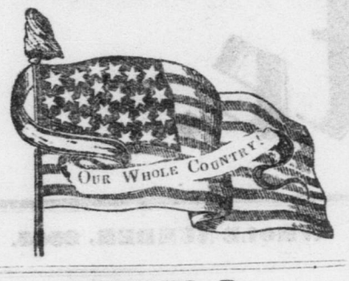
Ten years ago Normal schools were almost unheard of in Pennsylvania, while at present there are but few sections which boast not of these institutions. Since the establishment of these schools in our Commonwealth, thousands have received instructions in them, and our "*Old Keystone*" now bids fair to outstrip in education, not only all the other Middle States, but also *Yankeedom* with all its nutmeg*isms* and *humbugs*. That Normal Schools are of incalculable benefit cannot be disputed. To prove this we need only point to the particular portions of the State in which they have been established and properly counducted. Those sections that have enjoyed the benefits derived from these schools, now stand as the first in the State, in point of educational improvement. Old fogyism is almost wholly eradicated, and reformed methods of instruction are rapidly being inaugurated.

The success of the first State Normal up to the present day has been unrivalled; and even now when the grand question of the stability of our government is being decided on the battle field, and thousands of teachers are flocking around the national standard, it still stands firm and unshaken. While academies throughout the State are suspending for want of patronage, and even colleges meditate as much, it still goes on in its noble work with almost four hundred students; a number not excelled, neither equalled by any collegiate institution in the State, and by but few in the Union.

The end at which these institutions aim is indeed a noble one. Our teachers must be educated in order that they may educate. They must be taught how to teach, in order that they may teach well. Dull, lifeless, imitators are of about as much practical benefit in the school-room when acting as teachers as the wooden man perched in a cornfield is, in throwing stones at the plundering crows. Perhaps one of the greatest humbugs of the age is that of every select school or academy taking upon itself the title of Normal. When the principals of such schools have been educated in good Normal schools themselves, it is all well enough, but for one to presume to act as principal who has never received any normal instruction himself, is simply absurd. Not every *book agent or patent bosom vender* that travels through the country is a proper person to take charge of such a school. A little more is needed than one's being a native of a particular portion of the Union. It is truly astonishing how easily *gullibility* is practiced on some individuals and in some communities. It is to be hoped that those who now see through the mists of the morning but dimly, will soon have the full light of day break in all its glory upon them.

NORMAL.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY : : : : : : : AUGUST 2, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS!

For the Union, the Constitution and the Laws

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
GEN. JAMES BURNS,
JUNIATA.

TREASUERR,
MAJ. A. J. SANSOM,
BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,
PHILIP SHOEMAKER,
COLERAIN.

AUDITOR,
DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,
SNAKE SPRING.

NEW VOLUME!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

A new volume of the Bedford Gazette, begins with the present issue All of our present subscribers who will pay by next September Court, will get the paper for $1,50. This rule will be strictly observed. ☞All persons who are in arrears, are respectfully requested to *pay up*, as we need money. This request is not intended for those who pay regularly, but for those who allow their accounts to run too long. All Administrators and Executors owing us for a longer time than three months, for estate printing, are expected to call and settle by next Court.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Democratic County Committee, will be held at the office of W. P. Schell, in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, THE 14th DAY OF AUGUST, NEXT, to supply a vacancy on the Democratic County Ticket, occasioned by the declination of Mr. Henry Wertz, the nominee for Poor Director. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

JOHN S. SCHELL,
Schellsburg, July 23d, '61. Chairman.

A National Convention.

It will be remembered that Secretary Seward, in his speech in the Senate, last winter, and Mr. Lincoln in his Inaugural Address, suggested the calling of a Convention of the States for the purpose of taking some action for the settlement of the existing national difficulties. This [illegible], was not acted upon by any of the States, and it seems that Congress, which has exhibited such slavish subserviency in obeying the behests of the President, has forgotten that it ever was made. Perhaps, if the Legislatures of the loyal States had acted on the hint of Messrs. LINCOLN and SEWARD, we would at this day have domestic peace and a united Republic. It was at least worthy of the experiment. Nor are we prepared to say, even at this late day, when the mutual hate of the sectionalists, North and South, has been inflamed and excited in the last degree, when the fields of the South are deluged with fraternal blood, shed by fratricidal hands, when the villages of Virginia lie in smouldering ruins and thousands of Northmen slain attest the fierceness and horror of the unnatural conflict, that the peace and integrity of the nation might not be restored by a National Convention fresh from the ranks of the people.

We have unbounded faith in the common sense, patriotism, civilized feeling, and Christianity of the popular masses. If President Lincoln is sincere in his professions of regard for the will of the majority, he must likewise have confidence in the ability of the people to settle the pending troubles. No statesman, no true Republican, no lover of liberty, can object to the arbitrament of a majority of the whole people. The grave and awfully important issues involved in this death-struggle between the Government and Rebellion, concern the people alone. The great question is not so much whether President Lincoln is to administer the Government, as whether we are to have a Government to administer; not so much whether the Union is to be maintained by the coercion of seceding states, as whether the people of the loyal states are to be the inheritors of good government, with its attendant blessings, civil and religious liberty and domestic peace and order. To insure the solution of this question so as to redound to the interest and welfare of the loyal States, we deem it an *absolute necessity* that a National Convention should be called to meet at the earliest possible day. It will be objected that we can offer no compromises to the South, consistent with the integrity of the Union, which the latter will accept. It may be so.—It will do no harm to make the offer. On the contrary, should the Seceded States reject a fair proposition for peace, it would only serve to unite the people of the loyal States more firmly in their endeavor to maintain the unity of the Republic. The union men in the Border States would be strengthened and a new impulse given to the fealty of the true men in the Seceded States. But there is another important service which might be rendered by the action of a National Convention. It is agreed by all parties in the North, that to recognize the independence of the Seceded States, would be virtually to dissolve the political bonds uniting the remainder of the States. A consequence of such recognition, might, therefore, be the secession of other States, and the final result, anarchy and confusion. To guard against such a *finale* let a National Convention, composed, if you please, of none but delegates from the twenty three loyal States, resolve that the doctrine of secession is not deducible from the Constitution, that as for the people of the twenty three loyal states, they will remain together under the present Government, in obedience to its laws and in support of the Constitution, no matter if other States shall withdraw therefrom, and that the union existing between the people of those twenty three states shall be perpetual. This would certainly prevent the heresy of secession from creeping into the remainder of the States, should the Government ever, unfortunately, find it necessary to acknowledge the independence of the eleven Seceded States. Let us, therefore, take such precautionary steps, as, if we cannot preserve the Union, will secure the integrity and safety of the states which still remain loyal to the Government. If we cannot save others, let us save ourselves.

Local and Miscellaneous.

....Fernon's Mining Register of last Saturday, has the following :

"Three miles of lateral road along the Six Mile Run in the Broad Top region, now under contract, will be pushed forward to completion, to provide outlet from new collieries. An additional freight engine has been put into service on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, to be followed by another which is also needed to haul coal trains.

We expect in a very short time to chronicle that the coal tonnage from *Broad Top* exceeds *ten thousand tons per week*. Thus far, all that we have said on the prospective increase of the *Broad Top* coal trade has been surpassed by facts disclosed in subsequent results."

....An abundant harvest has just been gathered in by our farmers, the grain being unusually heavy. We hear of no complaints concerning weevil, or rust. A merciful and beneficent Providence, has blessed us with an extraordinary yield of the staples of life, for which we have double cause to be thankful in these times of civil war and national distress.

....The following is the amount of coal transported over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad during the week ending July 24, 1861, and since January 8, 1861 :

	Week.	Previously	Year.
1861	7,633 tons	112,880 tons	120,513 tons
1860	3,729 "	99,135 "	103,164 "
Inc.	3,904 "	13,445 "	17,349 "

....The Anniversary of the Bedford Bible Society, will be held in the Presbyterian Church at 7½ o'clock P. M., on Sunday, or Monday evening, next. Explicit notice will be given from the Pulpits on Sabbath morning. Gentlemen from abroad and also from the town [illegible]

.... The "Taylor Guards," of this place, lately forming a part of Gen. Patterson's division, are expected home to-day, (Thursday). We are glad to hear of their safe return from the wars. As the citizens of our town have been very liberal in their bestowment of favors upon the stranger soldiers that have passed through here, we think it would be no more than right that our own gallant volunteers should be treated with similar marks of respect. We, therefore, propose that a public entertainment be given by the citizens of Bedford to the Taylor Guards, on their return to their homes. Who seconds the motion?

.... There are tribes of various kinds, as the Twelve Tribes, the Indian Tribes, Diatribes, and "all that tribe," but of all the tribes in existence, give us the "finny tribe," especially when they are done brown in a baking-pan well supplied with fresh butter and nice flour. What do you say, John, Job, Joshua, and all ye other amateur fishermen of the "Narrows?"

....The fall term of the Blair county Normal School begins on the 12th inst. See advertisement.

....Any person wishing to purchase a good farm will do well to read our advertising columns. The property of the late Wm. Nycum, of Monroe tp., we can recommend from personal knowledge.

....Somerset county was represented at the Springs, last week, by Messrs. John W. Parker, (proprietor of the Ross House, Somerset) Major Alex. Stutzman (member of the Somerset Zouaves) Ex-Sheriff Swope and Geo. P. Gebhart. They are jolly fellows enough for Democritus himself.

....The Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, as will be seen by reference to another column, has called a meeting of the Committee to be held at this place, on the 14th inst. The Committee consists of the following named gentlemen :

John S. Schell, Chairman, W. Chenoweth, John P. Reed, George Elder, Geo. Smouse, Jr., Charles Hillegas, Samuel M. Boor, Jos. F. Beegle, J. T. Gephart, Wm. Foster, Jno. Homan, Daniel Barley, John H. Barton.

....IRON CITY COLLEGE.—The following letter from one of the recent graduates of the Iron City College, Pittsburg, Pa., speaks for itself :

"Every young man who would thoroughly prepare himself for business, should avail himself of the advantages here afforded. Students are not LEARNED, but TAUGHT, and that with all the thoroughness and precision the subject demands, by the most skillful and accomplished instructors, who give their special and constant attention to the pupils. Every thing is treated in a scientific and business-like manner; while the Penmanship, which is taught by the greatest living master of the, art is unequaled by anything in the country. The College is pre-eminently worthy of public patronage."

A. L. BARSTRESS.

A FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS,

To which the Public is Waiting for an Answer.

It is said that the panic on Sunday originated with the teamsters, who were out of place.

The Public asks—who placed them there?

That the panic was aggravated by alarms of a gallery of civilians, present to see the show.

The Public asks—who gave them passes?

That many of our officers were appointed to commands with which they were wholly unacquainted.

The Public asks—who is responsible?

That ignorant civilians were placed in commands which they disgraced.

The Public asks—who appointed them?

That the senseless objurgations of the *Tribune* led to a premature attack.

The Public asks—who is so weak as to be influenced by GREELEY?

In a word, evil does not do itself—some one is to blame for it; and the American people demand to know whose short-comings have led to their disgrace.—*Philada. Inquirer.*

A single name will answer all the above questions—some indirectly, but most of them directly—viz : ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Democracy of Iowa on the War.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Democratic State Convention of Iowa met at Des Moines on the 24th inst., and nominated Charles Mason for Governor.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring the "Irrepressible Conflict" the cause of the war, censuring the South for resorting to arms to redress their grievances, denominating secession a political heresy, and also censuring the President for assuming and exercising military power, but pledging the support of the Democracy of Iowa to the Government in the exercise of its legitimate functions in a Constitutional manner, and also favoring a National Convention to settle the pending difficulties.

Good for the Democracy of Iowa! The people of the whole Union, will bless them for striking this blow for Constitutional Liberty!

Comprehending the South.

The New York *Express* thinks that the late battle should serve as a lesson to the North, and remarks :

For the first time since the creation of, and success of, the Geographical party of the North, we begin to hope for our unhappy country.—The Bull Run disaster has checkmated and silenced the madmen of the North, and reason and sense will now begin to have sway in the Northern mind. The South is being comprehended—its force, its earnestness, its power, its fanaticism, even, are understood. It is not treason any longer—as it was in March and April—to tell our people, the South will fight, means to fight, *can* fight! It is not treason to say that this is a terrible war, and a long war, we are in, and that to wage it successfully, all the men we can muster are necessary, and all the means we can raise, not alone through imports, but by direct taxes! It is not treason any longer to doubt the infallibility of administrations—of President or Secretaries, or to discuss points and principles, with the view of demonstrating what is best for the whole country. The question of discussion, now, is one of policy—but policy often, as now, forbids discussion, while charges of "treason" but provoke men to discuss. Events, alas! too fatally, but demonstrate the sagacity and foresight, and second-sight, even of the New York *Express* for these ten years past—and hence, as we record history now, we have but to ask our readers to re-read back files, for in them they have the existing history.

PROCLAMATION.

We commend the following sound document to the attention of our community generally. Gov. Curtin is certainly right in saying that his present shin-plaster issue has driven all the gold and and silver out of the country:

Another Extra Session Required.

WHEREAS, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, the supreme political ruler, and ex-officio Governor of the State of Pennsylvania in and out of my abundant wisdom, did a short time since call, convene, and hasten together an extra session of the august Legislature of this Commonwealth, for the secret and ostensible purpose of relieving the various rotten Banks of this commonwealth from the notorious dilemma they were then in, by allowing them to issue small notes, and pay the same out lawfully instead of specie, in order and for the express purpose of concealing the insolvency and inability of said Banks to pay specie for the notes issued by them;

NOW KNOW YE, That the said Legislature is again forthwith convened; and this time they are required to pass a law allowing and requiring said Banks to issue notes of a denomination not exceeding six and one-fourth cents, so that the full measure of shin plasters may be abundantly realized, and no man be wanting of *change*—it being most conclusively evident to me that the present issue of small notes has driven all gold and silver out of the country.

Done at my Mansion, at Harrisburg, this 22nd July, 1861.

A letter from Richmond, dated the 22d, says that Congress met at noon, and after prayer the following despatch was read before that body :

Manassas Junction, Sunday night.—The night has closed upon a hard-fought field. Our forces were victorious. The enemy were routed, and precipitately abandoned a large amount of arms, knapsacks and baggage. The ground was strewn for miles with those killed, and the farm-houses and grounds around were filled with the wounded. Pursuit was continued along several routes towards Leesburg and Centreville, until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured many field batteries and stand of arms, and one of the United States flags. Many prisoners have been taken.

Too high praise cannot be bestowed, whether for the skill of the principal officers, or the gallantry of all our troops. The battle was mainly fought on our left. Our force was 15,000 ; that of the enemy was estimated at 35,000.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

☞MAJOR GENERAL J. C. FREMONT has been placed in command of a new military Department, consisting of the State of Illinois, and the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river and on this side of the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico. General Fremont's headquarters will be at St. Louis.

General Scott's Plan of a Campaign.

It has been well understood that the premature opening of the campaign and the early advance into Virginia were forced upon General Scott, against his judgment and in opposition to his firm convictions of what should be the plan of operations. The declaration of Col. Richardson of Illinois, in the House of Representatives, in which the language of General Scott was repeated, confirmed what we had stated to be the views of the General-in-Chief, and fixed the responsibility upon the President and his incompetent advisers, within and without the Cabinet.

The New York Times of Friday contains an editorial article on this subject, which strengthens and establishes the fact in question; and although it does not, to our minds, relieve Gen. Scott from responsibility, fixes the primary cause of the disaster upon others. General Scott's fault consists in having allowed himself to be made the instrument of a plan which did not command the approval of his own judgment, and which he believed sure to result in disaster to our arms. He could not prevent it, but he could have resigned his position, and thus relieved himself from the odium which must now and forever attach to this unfortunate military exploit.

Even in this view of the case, General Scott should be judged charitably. Had he refused to be made instrumental in carrying out the plans of Editorial and Congressional Generals, which the President had been forced to adopt, the whole cabal would have aimed a stab at his fair fame, by intimations of incompetency and cowardice, if not by actually branding him as a traitor. Good and true men all about us, have been maligned in this manner, for dissenting from the impracticable and unwise plans of the war party, and Gen Scott would have been a victim of their highest ambition.

The real views of the General, as developed in the accompanying extract from the Times, are singularly in contrast with the bloody policy of the partisan war advocates. While theirs reeks with hate, revenge and blood, his is distinguished for humanity and the welfare of the whole country. It is probable that Mr. Raymond has authority of General Scott for publishing the words attributed to him at his own table, "in presence of his Aids and a single guest." Otherwise Mr. R. would not have violated the rules of hospitality and propriety by making them public. They are as follows :

On the Tuesday preceding the battle, Gen. Scott at his own table, in the presence of his aids and a single guest, discussed the whole subject of this war, in all its parts, and with the utmost clearness and accuracy. He had a distinct and well defined opinion on every point connected with it; and stated what his plan would be for bringing it to a close, if the management of it had been left in his hands. The main object of the war, he said, was to bring the people of the rebellious States to feel the pressure of the Government; to compel them to return to their obedience and loyalty. And this must be done with the least possible expenditure of life compatible with the attainment of the object. No Christian nation can be justified, he said, in waging war in such a way as shall destroy 501 lives, when the object of the war can be attained at a cost of 500. Every man killed beyond the number absolutely required, is murdered. Hence, he looked upon all shooting of pickets, all scouting forays not required in order to advance the general object of the war, all destruction of life or property on either side, which did not contribute to the general result, as so many acts of unjustifiable homicide.

If the matter had been left to him, he said, he would have commenced by a perfect blockade of of every Southern port on the Atlantic and the Gulf. Then he would have collected a large force at the capital for defensive purposes,—and another large one on the Mississippi for offensive operations. The summer months, during which it is madness to take troops south of St. Louis, should have been devoted to tactical instructions; and with the first frosts of autumn he would have taken a column of 80,000 well disciplined troops down the Mississippi,—and taken every important point on that river, New Orleans included. *It could have been done, he said, with greater ease, with less loss of life, and with far more important results than would attend the marching of an army to Richmond.* At eight points the river would probably be defended, and eight battles would have been necessary; but in every one of them success could have been made certain for us.—The Mississippi and the Atlantic once ours, the Southern States would have been compelled, by the natural and inevitable pressure of events, to seek, by a return to the Union, escape from the ruin that would speedily overwhelm them out of it. "This," said he, "was my plan. But I am only a subordinate. It is my business to give advice when it is asked, and to obey orders when they are given. *I shall do it.*—There are gentlemen in the Cabinet who know much more about war than I do, and who have far greater influence than I have in determining the plan of the campaign. There never was a more just and upright man than the President,—never one who desired more sincerely to promote the best interests of the country.—But there are men among his advisers who consult their own resentments far more than the dictates of wisdom and experience,—and *these men will probably decide the plan of the campaign.* I shall do, or attempt, whatever I am ordered to do. *But they must not hold me responsible.* If I am ordered to go to Richmond, I shall endeavor to do it. But I know perfectly well that they have no conception of the difficulties we shall encounter. I know the country,—how admirably adapted it is to defense, and how resolutely and obstinately it will be defended. I would like nothing better than to take Richmond :—now that it has been disgraced by becoming the capital of the rebel Confederacy, I feel a resentment towards it, and should like nothing better to than scatter its Congress to the winds. But I have lived long enough to know that human resentment is a very bad foundation for a public policy; and these gentlemen will live long enough to learn it also. I shall do what I am ordered. I shall fight when and where I am commanded. *But if I am compelled to fight before I am ready, they shall not hold me responsible.* These gentlemen must take the responsibility of their acts, as I am willing to take that of mine. But they must not throw *their* responsibility on my shoulders."

☞RETURNED.—Our young friend, Peter A. Reed, has returned from Kansas, where he has been sojourning for some time.

☞Geo. H. Mengel, of the *Valley Spirit*, and J. B. Sansom, of the Fulton *Democrat*, have been in town for some days, on a visit to their old friends in this neighborhood.

NEWS FROM MANASSAS JUNCTION

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.—Mrs Hinsdal, whose husband is a member of the Second Michigan Regiment, which is now on the Virginia side of the Potomac, has returned from Manassas Junction. She was at Centerville during the engagement on Sunday, and waited there for the return of the soldiers, looking for her husband. Failing to see him, she supposed him a prisoner at Manassas. The enemy captured her and conveyed her thither, and employed her there as hospital nurse.

On Thursday she procured a pass from General Beauregard, and his consent to leave. She walked to Alexandria, where she arrived this morning, fatigued. Her husband was not a prisoner, but returned with his regiment.

She reports as being in the hospital at the Junction with a number of our wounded. The enemy say they have over 1000 prisoners.

Mrs. H. brings verbal messages from several to their friends, and says that the wounded are well cared for. The offer of liberty has been granted to those who will take an oath to not again take up arms against the Confederates. A few had done so, but the majority refused.

Of the prisoners in the hospital are Henry S. Perrin and Lieut. Underhill, of New York, who ar employed as hospital stwards. E. F. Taylor, of New Jersey, Surgeon; Quartermaster C. J. Murphy, Dr. Swift, John Bagley, and Vrendenburg of the Fourteenth New York, are in the hospital. Surgeon Buxton, of the Fifth Maine, and the Surgeons of the thirty-eighth New York, First Minnesota and Third United States Infantry, are prisoners. They are all taken to our hospital near the battle field.

Mrs Hinsdale says that the Confederates buried their dead as fast as they could be recovered, and that the enemy represent that they had but 50 killed; but their wounded exceeded 1500. She saw many of our dead unburied as she passed over the battlefield, and distinguished some of them by their uniforms.

She says the enemy's force is very large at Manassas, and that the officers are very busy in drilling and disciplining the troops; that Gen. Beauregard is constantly on the move, going from one part of the camp to the other, and arranging, as they said, for some great movement. She reports that a large force of the enemy is at Fairfax Court House with heavy guns.

The Richmond Papers on the first Battle.

Of the retreat of the Confederate forres from Fairfax Court House and Centreville to Bull Run, and the fight of the 18th, the Richmond Examiner of Saturday says :

The retreats from these places were in accordance with orders, Bull Run being selected as the battle ground. Our troops, after firing several hundred rounds, withdrew in good order, before advancing on the foe, and fell back on Bull Run. Here the retiring, forces were met by the 11th, 17th and 1st Virginia regiments and waited, expecting to fight at daybreak. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the main body of the foe advanced to within half a mile of Bull Run, and made several attempts to advance, each time being repulsed with great slaughter. The retreat had every appearance of a signal rout, they leaving their dead and wounded behind, and losing six pieces of artillery. The Virginia regiments pursued some distance, capturing a number of prisoners.—The enemy in their several advances behaved at first with great spirit, quickly rallying and closing up their columns, but finally broke, and [illegible] the murderous execution of our musketry and artillery.

On Wednesday afternoon dispatches were sent to Gen. Johnson to repair with a portion of his command to reinforce Gen. Beauregard.

The battle extended along Bull Run to the distance of a mile, and within that space there were left 986 dead and wounded. Our loss being 137 in killed, wounded and missing; the missing since returned reduce this to 60. The number of the enemy engaged is variously estimated between 5,000 and 10,000, while our force little exceeded 3,500.

The Richmond Whig calls the fight a skirmish of first-rate proportions. The Provost-Marshall, it adds, reports having buried 983 of the enemy. The Confederate infantry made a bayonet charge on the enemy which swept all before it. Among the unreported officers killed are George White, of the New Orleans Artillery; Majors Harrison, Kirby, Smith of Florida, and Col. Johnston of South Carolina.

BEWARE.—We warn the conservative citizens of the country that the hour is at hand when the Abolitionists will make a strong effort to lead them into a war against slavery.—The excited state of the public mind, growing out of the recent disaster to the army, affords an opportunity to offer to the Government, and urge upon its acceptance, any weapon however barbarous. The encouragement of a slave insurrection for the massacre of women and children is already proposed, and even a respectable New York journal boldly advocates this inhuman idea. Most of the stories of the barbarities committed by the rebels, are believed to be manufactured solely for the purpose of exciting the public mind to this method of vengeance, and after the effect which is desired is produced, we shall have the proprosition coming from strong quarters to arm the slaves for a rising. The New York Times has sufficient respectability to show that a proposition of this sort in its columns is not a mere canard. From the beginning, this war has been favored by the ultra Abolitionists on the ground that it must at length become an anti-slavery war. For weeks after it began, the Tribune headed its news column, "THE PRO-SLAVERY WAR,"—implying that the war was only a question of pro or anti-slavery. The most virulent Abolition leaders, wisely staying at home from the fight, have made speeches in favor of the war and its ultimate end in freeing the slaves. This idea has been gradually and stealthily introduced into the minds of the people, until many have begun to think that the slaves may be used as a weapon of war, without violation of the the principles of humanity. Even in Congress the speeches of members indicate that they are willing to make use of them "if we are forced to it;" that is, if we cannot suppress the rebellion in any other way.

Is there a Christian man on the earth who favors this idea? We call on all men who have any love for the name of man, who desire to preserve in America the character of humanity, and not have us handed down to posterity as fiends, to oppose with voice and vote this horrible resort.—*Journal of Commerce.*

☞The York county Democracy have adopted the resolutions of the Bedford County Democratic Convention. Democrats of other localities have done the same. We take this as a compliment well deserved by the Democracy of our county, for their unwavering adherence to principle and right.

THE END OF GREELEY.

A party of Union men hung Horace Greeley last evening, in effigy, in Washington square. The memorable white coat and hat were seen, this morning, suspended by a rope on one of the trees in the parade ground. The effigy remained there until 10 o'clock. A. M., to-day, attracting much notice. A large placard was attached to it bearing the inscription :—

HORACE GREELEY,
THE WAR BLOODHOUND.
"FORWARD TO THE DEVIL!"

The Army of the Shenandoah—Evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

FREDERICK, July 28.

Harper's Ferry is being evacuated by the Federal troops, who are retiring to the Maryland side, the baggage wagons and camp equipage having been previously sent over.

In order to guard against surprise, the line of the railroad is being protected by the troops.

The whereabouts of General Johnston are not known, but the Confederate pickets were reported yesterday to be within seven miles of the Ferry. Firing was heard to-day.

THE BLOOD IS LIFE. No more shall the poor sufferers in our country languish, their constitutions racked and torn by strong and dangerous mineral medicines; they will come to the fountain of health, found in simple herbs and roots from nature's storehouse. THE MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS, of innocent mountain plants composed, will reach and stop their distress, and cause the blood, renewed and cleaned, to carry through the body the elements of health; building up the broken constitution, and carrying life and health, where but for them would have been the wreck of hope—the feeble moan of suffering at last ended by the cold hand of death. Do not let prejudice overcome your better reason; do not look upon these Pills as only like others; do not let your despair, after trying everything else, prevent you from trying these. The blood must be pure, and then sickness is impossible. What a great and yet simple truth is this! it appeals to the common sense of all; it is the great keystone of the healing art. JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS will purify and cleanse it as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

"The Life of the Flesh is in the Blood," was told by inspiration long before Harvey's discovery of its circulation had brought to light its purposes and uses. Now we know not only that "life is in the blood," but that disease inhabits it also. Many of the disorders that pervade the human frame, have their home in it, thrive and grow in it. The celebrated Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, has had regard to this important fact in making a Remedy to cure these disorders. His Extract of Sarsaparilla purges out the impurities of the blood and induces a healthy action in it that expels disease. This looks reasonable, and it is true, for we know it by our own experience. Seldom as we take any medicine, we have nevertheless several times been under obligations to the skill of Dr Ayer for the relief which his remedies never fail to afford us when we are obliged to have recourse to them.—[Catholic, Halifax, N. S.

New Advertisements.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufactoring purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes.

And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following :

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapt ed to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing-Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—
By virtue of Sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend Exponas, and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 509 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house, two tenant houses, two saw mills and double log barn thereon erected, also two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Robison, Solomon Leasure and others, situated in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Pennell.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 256 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half log house, log stable, and saw mill thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joseph Mills, John Mill's heirs and others, situated in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob C. Boor.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 343 acres, more or less, about 115 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and double log barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of William O'Neal, John Snider, and others, situated in Monroe Township, Bedford County and taken in excution as the property of Jeremiah Morris.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 131 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log frame dwelling house, with basement and frame bank barn thereon erected, also a young apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Levi H. Diehl, David Brallier Sr, and others, situated in Hopewell Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Miller.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 106½ acres more or less, about 30 acres cleared & under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house tenant house, and other out-buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Evans, Josiah Horton, Cunningham and Co., and others, situated in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Horton and Ezekiel Horton.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 90 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, loom house, double log barn, and other out-buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Daniel Snider, Henry Grubb and others, situated in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Job O' Neal.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 178 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and double log barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Robison, Alexander Fletcher and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Conrad Smith,

ALSO, One tract of land known as the Sugar bottom, containing 90 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Ickes, Frederick Reininger, Gideon D. Tront and others, situated in StClair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Josiah Sill.

ALSO, One tract of land containg 41 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, stone, grist mill, with two run of stones, and new frame barn thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Beegle, Samuel Stiver and others, situated in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Beard.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing 1½ acres, more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house, thereon erected, adjoining lands of Solomon Leidig, Michael Stroup and others.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing 1 acre more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house, with kitchen attached and frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Hillegas on the West and South, and public road on the East and North, and all situated in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Harman Walter.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, John Cypher, in and to one tract of land containing 140 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence with a two story stone dwelling house, with stone back building attached, store house, tenant house, log stable, double log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of David Cypher, Jacob Cypher and others, situated in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Cypher.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of the defendant Joseph Bowman, in and to a tract or part of two tracts of land containing 327 acres, more or less, about 65 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house two log stables, and other out-buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Daniel Miller, Eli Perrin and others, situated in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Bowman.

ALSO, All the interest of the defendant Sophia Oster, in and to one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses, and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of John Cruse, Adam Zenbower and others, situated in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Sophia Oster.

ALSO, All the interest of defendant, Mary Oster, in and to one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses, and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of John Cruse, Adam Zenbower and others, situated in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Mary Oster.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 285 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half plank dwelling house, story and half log dwelling house, saw mill, small grist mill and bank barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Grubb, Laban Hanks, Samuel Snavely and others, situated in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Martin.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 300 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Widow Cochenour, Frederick Smith & others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Glossbrenner.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
August 2d, '61. Sh'ff.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, there will be sold on the premises on

SATURDAY, 24th AUGUST NEXT,

at one o'clock of said day, the following Real Estate, late the property of Benjamin Wigfield, dec'd, viz: One tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, adjoining land of Philip Clingman, John Moss, William Wigfield and others, unimproved and well timbered, with white pine and other timber, containing 149 acres, more or less. One other tract of land in the same Township, unimproved, containing 29 acres, adjoining land of Philip Clingman, John Wigfield and others.

☞Terms made known on day of sale, when due attendance will be given by
NATHAN ROBISON,
Adm'r. of Benj. Wigfield, dec'd.
Aug. 2, '61. 3t.

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale, at public vendue, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 24th AUGUST, NEXT,

The following described valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Bernard Claybaugh, William Cornell, John Fletcher and Leonard Nycum, containing 254 acres, about 130 acres cleared, about 6 acres of which are good meadow, balance in high state of cultivation. The improvements are a TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE, A DOUBLE LOG BARN, Wagon Shed, and other out-buildings.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by
JOHN NYCUM,
Adm'r of Wm. Nycum, dec'd.
Aug. 2, 1851.

WIND MILL, OR GRAIN FAN,
An excellent new Double Screen, *Warranted* "Waterloo Grain Fan." for Sale at HARTLEY'S.
Aug. 2, 1861.

LANCASTER and ITALIAN SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.
The Italian wheat is raised from imported seed that cost $6 per bushel. I can confidently recommend both kinds to the farmers. My wheat is perfectly clean of Rye, cockle and cheat and will be sold at $1,25 per bushel, cash. WM. HARTLEY.
Aug. 2, 1861.

GRAIN DRILLS.
The best in the world, for sale. Call and see them.
Hardware, Iron, Nails, Oil, Paint, Glass, cutlery and farm Implements, for sale cheap for cash at
Aug. 2, 1861. HARTLEY'S.

ATTENTION, COMPANY,!
I want to make a desperate effort to go east soon and to pay my debts, and I most respectfully ask all who owe me either on note or book account, to call and pay, and those whose accounts have been standing for a long time will be most respectfully *sued*, if they refuse, as I must have money.
Aug. 2, 1861. WM. HARTLEY.

OFFICE C. V. M. PRO. CO.
Dec. 27th. 1860.
Notice is hereby given, that an assessment of 5 per cent has this day been levied on the premium notes of this company in force on the 14th of Dec. inst.
Members of this Company residing in Bedford county, or having property insured therein, are respectfully required to pay their pro rata assessments to James M. Russell, Esq., who is duly appointed collector for said county.
By order of the Board.
JOHN T. GREEN,
Aug. 2, 1861. Sec'y.

STRAYED, OR STOLEN.
Came tresspassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in East Providence tp., on Saturday, the 27th ult., a bright bay horse, six years old supposed to have been stolen and abandoned. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take him away.
Aug. 2, 1861. WM. SNELL.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of April A. D. 1861, before the Judges of said Court.
On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Zacheus Luman, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, to wit: Ann, intermarried with David Dickey, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, Sarah Luman and John Luman, residing in Bedford County, Moses Luman and Benjamin Luman residing in Seneca county, Ohio, and Eliza, intermarried with William Gillam, residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, second day, of September, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, issued out of our said Court and to the of Sheriff said county directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1861.
S. H. TATE,
Clerk.
Attest:
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
July, 26, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 29th day of April 1861, before the Judges of said Court,
On motion of John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rachel McCune, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., to wit: John McCune, Samuel McCune, Rebecca Allaways, Margaret Igo, Hannah Berly, Nancy Ann Moore, and Sindford Miller, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford on the first Monday, second day of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Bedford the 6th day of May, A. D. 1861.
Attest: S. H. TATE.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff. Prot.
July 26 1861.

BRIGADE ORDERS.—
Brigade Inspector's office, Bedford, July 12th, '61.
Having been instructed by the Adjutant General to collect all arms in the County, to wit: Muskets, Rifles and Equipments, Captains of Companies, privates or citizens having any arms in their possession are hereby notified to hand them over, or send them to the undersigned, without delay. Persons failing to comply with this request, will be proceeded against according to law.
When the arms are remodeled, they will be properly distributed to organized companies in this County.
A. J. SANSOM,
Brigade Inspector, 1st Brigade, 16th Division.
July 12th., '61.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The subscriber, Agent and Attorney in fact, for the children and heirs of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer and Peter Shimer, late of Union township, Bedford county, dec'd., will sell at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, NEXT,

all that valuable tract of limestone land, late the mansion property of said Rebecca and Peter Shimer situate in said township, and containing 302 acres 148 perches.
This land lies on both sides of the road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg about fourteen miles from Bedford, and may be regarded as one of the best farms in the county, it adjoins David Gochenour, John Fickes, Michael Shaffer, Isaac Pressel, and others, and is susceptible of being divided into two good farms, for which purpose a survey has been made so as to have it so divided, if desired.—The land is of the best quality of limestone, and very productive; about one hundred and seventy acres are cleared and in cultivation, about 15 acres of which are meadow. There are two springs of fine water on it, one of which is at the house, with good fresh water flowing through a considerable portion of it. There is also a good Orchard upon it. The improvements are a two Story Log Dwelling House, and a tenant House, with a log barn and other outbuildings.
The attention of persons wishing to purchase a farm of the very best quality, is directed to this property, it presents inducements for a profitable investment in real Estate not often met with in this region of country. The location is healthy, public, convenient to mills, and in a good neighborhood.
Any one wishing to examine the land, will call on John Fickes, now residing on it, who will take pleasure in showing it. It is patented, and the title indisputable.
☞The Terms are—One third of the purchase money in hand, on the 1st of April, next, when possession will be given, and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgments.
It will be sold in two parts or together, as may be most advantageous.
☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JOSEPH IMLER,
Agt. & Atty. in fact for the heirs.
July 26.—4t.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold on the premises, at the late residence of Archibald Findlay, dec'd., on SATURDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST, next, at 10 o'clock, the following described Real Estate, to wit: One certain tract of Land situate in Napier township, adjoining lands of Dr. Ealy, William Crisman, Wonders and others, containing fifty acres, more or less, with a small dwelling House and Stable thereon erected, considerable part of said Land cleared.
☞Terms of Sale will be made known on day of Sale and attendance given by
GEORGE BECKLEY,
July 26, Administrator.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.
FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.
DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Boarding $1,50 per week.
Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.
For circular containing full particulars address
OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals,
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa,

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises in Monroe Township, on

FRIDAY, 23d OF AUGUST NEXT,

all the following described valuable Real Estate in and adjoining the Town of Clearville, late the property of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., the undivided one third of a tract of land adjoining the Town of Clearville and land of Samuel Snively, containing about 13 acres, with a two story plank house, frame stable, and other out buildings thereon, ALSO, a tract of land adjoining the above and land of Wm. Grubb, all under fence and containing about 7 acres; ALSO, a lot of ground in the Town of Clearville, adjoining Wm. Robbins, Samuel Snively and others, with a frame wagon-shed thereon.
ALSO, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 24th AUGUST NEXT,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: a valuable Tavern-stand in the Borough of Bedford, known as the Union Hotel, being a large and commodious brick house, with convenient stabling and other convenient out-buildings, fronting on Pitt Street, adjoining lots of John Cessna, Esq., and Sam'l. & Wm. W. Shuck. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of the respective days, when the terms will be made known by
OLIVER HORTON,
Adm'r. of Jonathan Horton, dec'd.
July 12th, '61.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the estate of John McGriff, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All presons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them without delay.
ABNER WALKER, JR.,
July, 5, 1861. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St Clair Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned residing in South Woodbury Township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement without delay.
GEORGE D. KAUFFMAN,
July 6, 1861. Administrator,

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hacds of Samuel Griffith Administrator of Elizabeth Griffith, dec'd., will meet the parties at his office in Bedford, on the 23d of July, 1861 at 10 O'clock, when all interested can attend. J. W. LINGENFELTER,
July 5, 1861 Auditor.

NOTICE.
All persons are hereby notified not to tresspass upon my farm, for the purpose of hunting or fishing, or they will be dealt with according to law. This notice must be observed as I am determined to be protected agsinst such tresspassers.
Buffalo Run, July 5. HENRY KEISER.

FARM FOR SALE.—
The subscriber offers for sale his farm in Napier tp., near the borough of Schellsburg, containing
ONE HUNDRED ACRES,
more or less, with a log house (a good cellar under it) a good frame barn, well of excellent water, two apple orchards, and all kinds of fruit trees.
ALSO,
Two head of horses, horse-geais. and all his farming utensils, which will be sold with the farm, if desired
JOHN RININGER.
Schellsburg, June 28th. 6ts.

FOR SALE.—
A gray mare warranted sound in every respect, and gentle; suitable either for farm or family use. Also, a family carriage and a set of harness. Inquire of
JOHN E. McGIRR.
Bedford, June 14th, '61.

STRAY MULES.—
Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing near Centreville, on the 12th inst., two dark bay mules, 12 or 14 hands high, one male, the other female. The owner will prove property and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.
June 28th.] JONATHAN HENDRICKSON.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

REDUCTION REDUCED.

The Best Piano Fortes, at the greatest reduction, ever made in price for cash,

IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AND BUY THE BEST, FOR THE CASH AMOUNT OF MONEY.

You never again will get so large a discount for your cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable nequality of tone invariably found, in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to al climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes" he greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.
"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.
"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT.."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.
WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.
"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.
"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.
"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe
KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.
"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the many artistes who speak in the highest terms of the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.
"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public
"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I tke much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel; while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voice, sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely met with their equal.
"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especially to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, my improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.
"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.
"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use, some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.
"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.
"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.
All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*
Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country who have purchased our Pianos.
Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.
May 10th '61. 1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters of administraton, on the estate of John Bowers, Jr., late of Napier Township, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves indeted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for set lement.
ISAIAH CONLEY,
July 19, 1861. Adm'r,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber residing in Union Township, on the Estate of Joseph P. Carver, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL WERTZ
June 28th, '61. Adm'r.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Artec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.
The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interestin account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.
It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the lifel and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.
These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.
Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague.*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.
☞The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.
Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.
B. L. JUDSON & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.
☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜
For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliann Street, and Dr. B. F. Harry Pitt St., Bedford, Pa.
Jan. 11, 1860.–1y.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE
THE NEW REMEDY FOR
RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a
REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;
and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the
MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE
in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.
ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,
and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journal.
☞It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and a wholesale of
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
June 28, '61 1y. Philadelphia.

NEW GROCERY.—
CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.
THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Well, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.
CONFECTIONARIES,
Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.
TOBACCO.
Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,
CIGARS.
Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
Picnics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.
All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices. J. B. FARQUHAR.
Bedford, April 29, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Schreiner, late of Middle Woodberry tp., deceased, having this day been granted to the subscriber, residing in South Woodbury tp., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ALEX. HOLSINGER,
June 28th '61. Adm'r.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.
Corn meal, and Rye chop, for sale at Farquhar's New Grocey.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.
REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M., Principal,
Miss A L. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss S. J BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.
This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competen Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics Natural sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres in music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Summer Term will commence on Aug., 1 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.
$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.
Students prepared for the highest class in college.
For Circulars, or particulars, address
W. W. BRIM,
Dec. 21, 1860. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in the village of Clearville, Monro township, in said County, on Saturday the 3d day of August next, a HOUSE & LOT of ground, late the property of Mrs. Hannah Horton, dec'd., situate on Main street in said village and bounded by said main on the East, an alley on the West, Isaac Grove's lot on on the North and lot of Nicholas Border street on the South.
The location of said property is a desirable one, making it worth the attention of any one wishing a comfortable home. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house and log Stable, with a well of good water at the door.
TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand, at the confirmation of the Sale, and the balance in two equal payments thereafter, without interest, to be secured by Judgments or Bonds and mortgage.
☞Sale to commence at one o'clock.
DAVID EVANS,
June 21, 1861,–ts Trustee.

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upward of *TWELVE HUNDRED* young men from *TWENTY-EIGHT* different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of
$2000.00 PER ANNUM,
immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.
☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.
For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals,
JENKINS & SMITH
Jan. 18, 1860. Pittsburg, Pa.

THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

A Newspaper devoted to National and State Politics, productive Industry, the Arts and Science city affairs, literature and general intelligence, and having intelligent correspondents in all parts of ours own and in foreign countries. The proprietors claim for it, all that pertains to a journal of the very first rank.

To companies taking	
10 copies or upwards	ONE DOLLAR each,
13 copies	FIFTEEN DOLLARS,
8 copies	TEN "
4 copies	SIX "
3 copies	FIVE "
Under 3 copies	TWO each,

The paper will be addressed to different persons at the same Post Office, if desired, except in cases of clubs of 13 or more copies, which will be mailed to one address. The *payment* for each club must be made in one sum in advance.

Daily Journal of Commerce,	$9,00
Junior (daily) do	5,00
Two Copies *Junior* to one address,	9,00

HALLOCK, HALE & HALLOCK.
Editors and Proprietors.
91 Wall street, New York, May 3, 1861.

LIFE OR DEATH.—
The subscribers take pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to mail (free) to those who wish it, a copy of an important little work, by the late Dr. Brampton, entitled "*The Invalid's Medical Confidant,*" published for the benefit, and as a warning to young men and persons who suffer from *Nervous Debility, Premature Decay,* &c., &c., supplying the means of self cure. The reader is irresistibly led to compare a useful life with an ignoble death.
Reader, lose not a moment, but send your address for a copy of this little work. Address the Publishers.
DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & Co,
64 & 66 John St., New York.
May 17th, '61. 3m.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.
The subscriber hereby offers at Private Sale, two Brick Dwelling Houses, situate in the Town of Bloody Run. Both Houses are new and in good order, the Lots are the usual size.
The subscriber occupies one of the houses and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JNO. M'ELHENNY.
June 21,–tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters of Administration, having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Daniel McDonald, late of Union Township, Bedford County dec'd. they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY McDONALD } Adm'rs.
MICHAEL WERTZ. }
May 17th, '61.*

RAILROAD NOTICE.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 27th day of July, inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of accepting or adopting a further supplement to the act incorporating said Company, approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861.
JOHN P. REED,
July 12th, '61. Secretary.

WANTED! WANTED—
Four able-bodied men, with good horses, to complete the Bedford Dragoon Company, This company is intended for a home guard, and any persons wishing to join will please call at the Drug Store of
July 6th 61. H. C. REAMER.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.
MAIR AND DAVISON,
Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburg, Penn'a.
April 5, '61.—1 yr.

THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATIONA AND ART OF TEACHING, by John Ogden A. M to be had at DR. HARRY'S

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

OFFICE JOHN A. STODDART, NO. 411 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying testimonials in favor of these

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES,

A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the Massachusetts Mechanical Association, 1856. A Gold Medal was also awarded them by the American Institute at New York, in 1857. The Company also received the First Premium—a Gold Medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND RELIABILITY,

in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the watch from its very inception, rendering it, when finished

MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT,

in all proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

N. B.—We have just introduced a

NEW STYLE OF WATCH

elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable.

Letter from Paul Morphy, the Celebrated Chess Player.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

Mr. R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir:—The American Watch, No. 9240, presented me by the New York Chess Club, proved to be a most reliable and accurate time-keeper—almost unnecessarily so for ordinary purposes. It is now nearly five months since it came into my possession, and during that period its variation from standard time has been but a trifle more than half a minute. The following is a record of its performance. It was set June 3d correctly:

June 15, fast 4 seconds.		Aug. 15, fast 18 seconds.	
July 1, - 6	do	Sept. 1, - 23	do
- 15, - 10	do	- 15, - 28	do
Aug. 1, - 16	do	Oct. 1, - 32	do

I give you permission to make such use of this statement as you may think proper.

I am, with respect, yours truly,

PAUL MORPHY.

The following is from Mr. Porter, the well known Marine Chronometer and Watch Maker.

BOSTON, Sept. 28, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.

Dear Sir:—I have sold during the last year a considerable number of Watches of the Waltham manufacture, and am happy to say that all of them without exception, have fulfilled my guaranty, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers.

GEORGE E. PORTER.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, John G. Saxe, Vermont, N. P. Willis, N. Y., Hon. N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, A. L. Hamilton, Tennessee, James W. Simonton, Cal. Carlos D. Stuart, Long Island, Townsend Harris, Japan, Horace Greeley, Frank Leslie, Norman Wiard, Wis, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Charles Hammond, Phil'a., Prof. Bartlett, West Point, Dr. Ammi Brown, Boston, Lieut. Henry A. Wise, U. S. N., Col. W. J. Harden, U. S. A., S. Ireneus Prime, D. D. White Plains, Col. T. B. Thorpe.

C A U T I O N .

As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

These Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

JOHN A. STODDART,

Number 411 Chestnut Street, above 4th St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 15, 1861.–6mo.

CIVIL WAR!

SHOEMAKER & Co. VS. THE WORLD!

The undersigned have just received a large lot of fresh

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Men's and Boy's wear, from the highest in price to the lowest, Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, of which their stock is particularly fine, Muslins, Linens, &c., &c. Also,

G R O C E R I E S

of every description, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices of all sorts, and everything generally kept in a grocery store. They have also a large assortment of cheap and excellent

Q U E E N S W A R E

which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Thankful for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

May the 10th, '61.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

SPRING GOODS!

The Subscribers have received their supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call,

G R E A T B A R G A I N S.

All kinds of Country Produce received for goods.—Also, Cumberland Bank notes—and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

May 10th, '61.

NORTHERN LIGHT!!!

THE CHEAPEST!!!!

And best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil, perfectly pure, inodious and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at

H. C. REAMER'S.

Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

P I T T S B U R G H, P A.

HARRY SHULTS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC MORNING PAPER.

"THE UNION."

With a view to meet a universally admitted want, the undersigned will issue on Monday, the 1st of July next, a Morning Penny Paper, to be called "THE UNION."

The great mission of the Democratic Party, which has ever stood as the bulwark of the Union and the Champion of the CONSTITUTION, renders its entire unity and bold attitude in this hour of National peril a matter of vital concern. The pending struggle is not less for the maintenance of a United Country than for the Perpetuation of Democratic Principles, as expounded by JEFFERSON and JACKSON. The most momento sresults hang upon the issue. Mere party questions are for the time by common consent adjourned. The past is dead, save in its lessons of experience.

The Democratic hosts have not shrunk from their full share in the responsibilities and dangers of the emergency. They have rallied with one accord around the standard of our common country. But the occasion imposes other duties. The Government will demand and receive the willing support of every patriot, in its efforts to vindicate the National honor and re-assert the National authority; but the Preservation of Constitutional Liberty rests more with the people than with Congresses and Cabinets. Vigilance and Unity are therefore specially requisite in the present juncture.

It is the purpose of the Proprietors to make "THE UNION," in every respect a first-class Journal.—The Democracy of the whole State feel the need of a bold and vigorous Metropolitan daily; and no effort will be spared to render THE UNION both popular and efficient as a newspaper, and as a fearless exponent of the great principles for which the Democratic party have ever contended, and which are now so unhappily imperilled.

The Proprietors have perfected such arrangements as will place the enterprise, from the beginning, upon a substantial business basis, with abundant means to make a Newspaper second in interest and ability to no other in the city: and while the paper will be fearlessly Democratic, it will sedulously avoid all faction, as the deadliest bane to party efficiency.

We look to the Democratic Masses for support, and shall labor to make THE UNION in every way worthy their confidence and liberal patronage, as a fresh, readable and fearless Journal.

TERMS:—Per Annum, Three Dollars. Orders should be addressed to

JO. SEVERNS & Co.

No. 130 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

June 21st, '61.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—

WHEREAS Eliza Colvin, late of Schellsburg Borough, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz: One tract of land on Chestnut Ridge in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John S. Statler, Charles W. Colvin and others, containing ten acres, leaving issue, and the children of issue, nine full heirs viz: Jane Schell, deceased, leaving issue Abraham C., Charlotte A., James H., Margaret, Martin and Edward Schell, the last two of whom are minors, who have for their guardian Robert M. Taylor, Esq, James, residing in Indiana, Abraham, Charlotte, and Martin, residing in Ohio, and the others in Bedford county; Charlotte intermarried with Martin Reyley, Eliza intermarried with Robert M. Taylor, Esq., Reuben Colvin, Wm. Colvin, Geo. M. Colvin, Chas. W. Colvin, Margaret intermarried with John M. Robison, and John E. Colvin, all residing in Bedford county,

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition, or Valuation, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July next when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sh'ff.

June 14th, '61.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.–1y.

JACOB REED,

BEDFORD, PA.

Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *fro cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices nely will be asked, but on war terms, to wit CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Bareges, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Cmntzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins. Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies' Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go away disappointed.

May 10th, '61.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife Susan has left my bed and board without any just cause, all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring, or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. REUBEN GATES.

Bedford, June 17, 1861.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in South Woodberry tp., some time since, five head of sheeep, with the wool on, and two lambs, one of the lambs has a black spot on the back; two of them are rams, one with horns and three ewes, five old sheep have the left ear cropped and a piece cut of the right. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to Law. DANIEL BECHTEL.

Nobel's Mill, June 21, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

SHEFALND WOOL, all colors at Dr. Harry's

KEROSENE OIL, the best [illegible]

FOR SALE,

OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot wheels and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 aliuvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin,

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,

Jan. 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT, FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache, in from three to six weeks: This article is the only one of the kiad used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers, or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it by mail (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c., 24 William Street, N. Y.

March 8.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY, MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

This institution will commence its spring session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community. The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school are:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE or J. W. DICKERSON,
J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.

Oct. 12. 1860.

THE WAR COMMENCED!! TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!!! THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as horse-shoeing, wagon making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line.

Call and hear the "music of the anvil" and give me a trial.

WILLIAM COOK.

April 19.

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEFGLE.

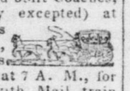
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

CAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, leaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at

7 A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M, same day. Leaves



Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9 30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,—

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice lipuor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Lenderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

ULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

n the stand formerly occupie by Dr. F. C. Ream

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the perseverling use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported from where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivaled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these diseases, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amck, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

BEDFORD HOTEL—

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,

Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER— Just received and for sale by

March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, pivoted, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BNDERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections mad and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY,	& Co.,	"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED-

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19'60.]

J. E. McGIRR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21.'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL P